

What America Has Achieved Since Columbus' Time. — A Wonderful Era in the World's History. — Architectural Triumphs at Jackson Park.

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The participation of women in the exposition promises to be one of the most interesting as well as novel features. With a commodious and imposing building designed by a young Isly architect, and with an abundance of money, and with full recognition by the United States and the United States government and the exposition directors, the women have an opportunity of showing in most signal manner, the condition of their sex throughout the world. It is a chance to exhibit the progress of various branches of human endeavor, and what is her adaptability to different occupations and lines of industrial and charitable work. Under the direction of the board of women, the women of the United States will be organized, and of enlisting the interest of women throughout the United States and

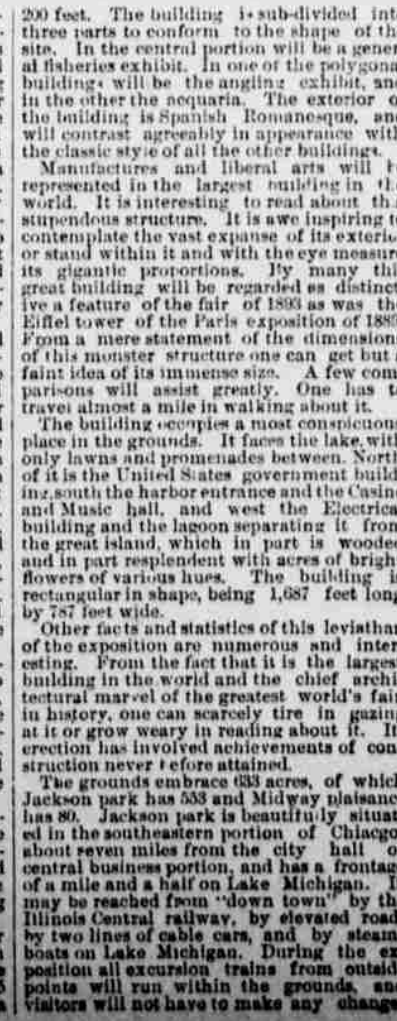
Everywhere on the buildings and in the statues and in the glorious designs the intense Americanism of the whole vast project. "Patriotism," "Tradition," "Liberty,"—these are a few of the many groups that adorn the structures and do honor to the makers. Besides this highly creditable and patriotic display of the Republic, nearly every department of the great exposition will have its relics on view—old records, portraits, machines, models, inventions, etc.—each having historical interest or marking a stage of progress in its own line. The most important of these historical exhibits from the United States. Almost every state will contribute.

In the practical sense nothing can be more interesting than the horticultural, agricultural and fisheries displays. Much of the interest will have to be derived from human existence, and it is well that to the field and ocean a proper tribute should be paid at the great anniversary.

The fish and fisheries building has an extreme length of 1,100 feet, and its width is

When a man is no longer able to do harm, he becomes possessed with an ambition to do good.

late at night, that it is almost the same as meeting an old friend.—Indianapolis Journal.



days when piracy was no crime, hardy, courageous, enterprising, persistent and avaricious, the type of man that succeeds. We have this man's name variously as Cristobal Colon, Cristoforo Colombo, and, latinized, Christopher Columbus.

The thought filled his mind and told him that the world was round, and that the magic island of Zipanqui and the fabulous wealthy Indies could be reached by sailing west in ships, instead of riding east on dromedaries. And Columbus believed it and thought there was money in the scheme.

So, on Aug. 3, 1492, with three ships fitted out by the impressive Queen Isabella of Castile, he set sail from Palos harbor, touched at the Canary Sept. 1, and on Oct. 12, after a voyage that was not lacking either in dangers or hardships, landed on Guanahani one of the Bahama islands. Immediately on touching solid earth the bold navigator claimed the true faith, and the name of the Spanish majesties of Castile and Aragon, offered up prayers for his safe voyage—and he proceeded to claim everything in sight.

It is strange to think that we who live four centuries later inhabitants of the new world, that Columbus in all his life never knew, was a new world, are about to celebrate in the deflatory ceremonies of the world's fair, across the vast spaces of the baseless firmament, the spirit of discovery, will clasp hands with the spirit of progress, marking at once the close and beginning of an epoch.

These are in the French phrase, *fin de siècle*, end of the age, and, in a sense, they are. The tremendous nineteenth century is drawing to its finality and not long hence will be historic rather than actual. Therefore it is fitting that the preparation and plans for the Chicago display should include only trophies of present achievement, but also tangible exhibits of past endeavor.

And what a magnificent period it is to be commemorated by these preliminary pageants! Jealousy and rivalry, the world's record so teems with tales of toll and success. First the discovery of the new world; then the exploration; after that the conquest and settlement; the creation of a new and a new and a new vindication of the principle of the republic.

There is hardly hint at some of the

in foreign countries has progressed to the most satisfactory stage. The lady managers are practically in charge of several of the congresses which the auxiliary will hold. The pavilion is a circular building, 120 feet high with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building and covered with a skylight. On the roof of the pavilions are open areas for the use of the visitors. The central area will serve as a cafe and the other areas as garden.

Naturally one associates the work of woman with the progress of art, and so it is that the woman is the one who is most likely to be nothing without woman, and woman owes much of her idealization and emancipation to art.

The fine arts building is an admirable type of a modern classic architecture of Greek-Ionic design. The main building, 500x320 feet, is entered by four great portals richly ornamented with architectural sculpture. Located in the northern part of the site, the building is the largest, the most important, and the most conspicuous of the entire building. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, and other statues of heroic and life size proportions. The building is entered by a wide, open, and entire building, forming a continuous series of terraces. The top of the dome, 125 feet in height, is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winckelmann. The general color of the building is light gray stone and although the structure is temporary, it is fireproof. The friezes of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculpture and portraits in bas-relief of the work of the artist.

In the great palace of art the space is assigned to the nations as follows: The United States, 34,636 square feet; France, 33,963 square feet; Germany, 20,000; Great Britain, 20,355; Italy, 14,414; Belgium, 13,313; Austria, 10,464; Holland, 9,337; Norway, 9,462; Denmark, 3,900; Japan, 2,919; Canada, 2,893; Mexico, 1,900.

In the park and in the dormitories special places are assigned to the nations through the exhibition and in the main halls 48 sculpture groups and 103 diatene figures, all of heroic size and the work of the sculptors Daniel C. French, Hohn-Simon, Martin Ritter, John H. Sweeney, and the artist of the group of Waagen and Miss Ricketts. These groups and groups are placed as follows: Franklin D. Roosevelt building; public in the

The horticultural department of the exposition has received a great number of contributions toward its display. Chief Samuel is daily in receipt of information in regard to the plants and rare subjects which are being made, many of which are on their way to Chicago. In the exhibition of the horticultural department Australia will make a fine showing. The commissioners from that country have a large number of fine exhibit of large plants, tree ferns, palms, etc., and the first installment is on its way to Chicago. An officer of the Sydney botanic gardens accompanies the shipment to San Francisco. Should this consignment arrive in good order more will be forwarded at once. The first consignment of the collection of plants from Jamaica has already arrived in Chicago.

The main exhibition hall is the largest and grandest ever erected for a horticultural exhibition. It contains about 80,000 square feet more of floor space than the combined floor areas of the buildings used for a similar purpose at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is 1,000 feet long by an extreme width of 287 feet. The dome is 187 feet in diameter and has an altitude of 113 feet of the inside, thus giving room for the largest palm trees and other tropical plants. The base and alto-relievo ornamentation in a frieze extending along the front and sides of the building, is especially attractive and in connection with statuary and fountains may be considered a masterpiece of art. Aside from the plant decoration, which will harmonize with the general plan of the building.

The plan is a central glass dome, connected by front and rear curtains with two pavilions. Between the pavilions are two interior courts each 88 by 270 feet. In these courts will be placed bearing orange trees and other semi-tropical fruits from California and Florida to illustrate the manner of growing and cultivating the orchards and groves in those States.

Near the horticulture building greenhouses, aggregating 25,000 square feet, have been constructed, and will be used for raising the plants and flowers which are to be used for the purpose of decorating them to the highest degree of perfection before placing them on exhibition.

The space assigned to the department for exhibiting the shrubs and plants which will be hardy in the open air and during the time of the exposition embraces about 25 acres and includes the greater part of

230 feet. The building is sub-divided into three parts to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion will be a general fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings will be a large aquarium, and in the other the aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish Romanesque, and will contrast agreeably in appearance with the classic style of all the other buildings. For style and features, the building is represented in the largest building in the world. It is interesting to read about the stupendous structure. It is awe inspiring to contemplate the vast expanse of its exterior walls and the gigantic proportions. By many this great building will be regarded as distinctive feature of the fair of 1893 as was the Eiffel tower of the Paris exposition of 1889. For a while it will be the dominating attraction of this monster structure one can get but a faint idea of its immense size. A few comparisons will assist greatly. One has to travel almost a mile in walking about it. One has to find time to get out of the place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only laws and promenades between. North of it is the United States government building south the harbor entrance and the Cassin and the harbor. The building is on the island and the lagoon separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of various hues. The building is rectangular in shape, being 1,687 feet long by 757 feet wide.

Other facts and statistics of this leviathan of the exposition are numerous and interesting. From the fact that it is the largest building in the world, and that it is a technical marvel of the greatest world's fair in history, one can scarcely tire in gazing at it or grow weary in reading about it. Its erection has involved achievements of construction never before achieved.

The grounds embrace 535 acres, of which Jackson park has 553 and Midway pleasure has 80. Jackson park is beautifully situated in the southeastern portion of Chicago, and is the most beautiful of the city. It is a central business portion, and has a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Michigan. It may be reached from "down town" by the Illinois Central railway, by elevated road, or by the two lines of street cars. It is located on Lake Michigan. During the exposition all excursion trains from outside points will run within the grounds, and visitors will not have to make any change